

**Table 3-3. Silicosis: Years of potential life lost to age 65 and to life expectancy by race and sex, U.S. residents age 15 and over, 1990-1999**

Year	White		Black		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Years of Potential Life Lost to Age 65</b>							
1990	430	–	160	25	–	–	615
1991	415	50	90	–	5	–	560
1992	325	15	45	25	–	–	410
1993	325	5	115	25	–	–	470
1994	230	5	40	25	5	–	305
1995	220	5	65	15	5	–	310
1996	240	–	60	–	15	–	315
1997	225	35	75	–	–	–	335
1998	260	5	55	25	–	–	345
1999	180	–	110	25	–	–	315
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,980</b>
<b>Years of Potential Life Lost to Life Expectancy</b>							
1990	2,758	92	557	37	14	–	3,458
1991	2,732	136	571	6	21	–	3,466
1992	2,278	188	348	46	37	9	2,906
1993	2,545	69	365	45	34	–	3,058
1994	2,044	127	279	37	29	–	2,516
1995	1,995	100	405	37	35	–	2,572
1996	1,875	57	301	–	36	–	2,269
1997	1,758	132	371	9	43	–	2,313
1998	1,737	39	204	38	23	–	2,041
1999	1,643	41	385	37	35	–	2,141
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,365</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26,740</b>

– indicates no deaths listed.

NOTE: See appendices for source description, methods, and ICD codes.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics multiple cause of death data.